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Governor Outlines New Government's Policies

First Task: War On Corruption

THE new AIADMK Government's first task would be to root out corruption at all levels and provide a clean and competent administration which would also be responsible and responsive to the legitimate aspirations of the people, declared Governor Prabhudas Patwari in his first address to the joint session of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature.

"In all activities of the Government, whether they are regulatory or developmental, it will be our aim to insulate the administration from fear or favour," the Governor said and added "Impartial justice and consideration will be available to all irrespective of caste, creed or political affiliation."

Governor said in their efforts to root out corruption, waste and arbitrariness they should remember, that in this matter as in others "prevention is to be preferred to cure."

Administrative procedures and arrangements needed to be streamlined so as to reduce and eliminate the scope for corruption, waste and misuse of power. The vigilance effort would, therefore, be increasingly pursued as an integral part of administrative reform.

In the development and welfare efforts of the State the Government would be fully attentive and sympathetic to the grievances, demands and the rising expectations of all sections of the people in all parts of the State with special emphasis on the betterment of the weaker sections and the more backward areas, he said.

The Governor's address also touched on many other important topics of interest.

LEGAL AID

The new government would lay special emphasis on the provision of free legal aid to the poor in view of the fact that in many regulatory aspects of Government the poorer and weaker sections of the people continued to encounter delay and difficulty in securing simple justice in administrative and judicial forums.

On the Centre-State relations, the Governor said that he welcomed the Prime Minister's assurance that the Centre would maintain cordial and impartial relations with all the State Governments regardless of their political persuasion and also that the States would be given more powers so as to strengthen the economic structure of the Indian Union. The new government will, in turn, extend its constructive cooperation, based on Anna's philosophy to the Centre in its efforts for building up a democratic, socialistic and prosperous India on Gandhian lines, he said.

He stressed the need to continuously foster mutual cooperation between neighbouring States, particularly in regard to drinking water, irrigation and power. This he felt has not always happened in the past and said that the new government would strive to promote such cooperation on the basis of mutual goodwill, understanding and benefit.

LANGUAGE POLICY

The Governor said that it would be the firm policy of his government to implement the two-language formula which had been enunciated by Anna and unanimously approved by the State Assembly.

This formula, he said, fully represented and reflected the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu. "We shall pay special attention to the development of Tamil in all its aspects. Encouragement will be given to the study of Tamil in other states. Necessary funds will be allotted for preservation and research relating to Tamil literature, art, archaeology and history. A programme for translation and publication in Tamil of classical and contemporary books in other languages will be undertaken. Government assistance will be provided to indigent Tamil scholars."

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The removal of poverty and unemployment with emphasis on all-round rural development are the twin principal objectives the government.

"Every scheme we undertake will have to stand the test whether it will help in reducing poverty or in promoting employment," he said.

As 70 per cent of the people in the State lived and worked in rural areas, it was necessary to have a multi-pronged and integrated approach to rural development based on agriculture, irrigation, agro-based and other small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, rural housing, trade, transportation and rural electrification.

In addition to the special provision made in the Central budget to assist States in meeting the problems of drinking water supply in rural areas the State government would increase its own allocations for this sector.

Regarding the drinking water supply for Madras city the Governor said that the government would immediately review this problem and take all necessary steps to remedy the situation.

The education system would

(Contd. on page 7)

Opposition Disappointed

LEADERS of Opposition parties in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly expressed disappointment over Governor's address to the joint session of the legislature.

Leader of the Opposition Mr. M. Karunanidhi said there was nothing new in the address; it had only enumerated the many schemes announced by the previous Governments and were in the process of implementation.

He said there was no mention about the AIADMK's election promises such as reduction of power rates for the agricultural sector and domestic consumers and introduction of crop insurance.

He regretted that address did not make any reference to redressal of the grievances of Government employees and teachers and setting up of a third pay commission.

A "lame excuse" had been given for the postponement of elections to the Madras City Corporation Council. There was no connection between the musturroll case and holding of the elections, he said.

Despite the Centre's directive to States to initiate action without fear or favour on excesses committed during the emergency, the AIADMK Government was silent on this issue, he said.

Mr. A. Marimuthu, leader of the Congress opposition, said the Governor's address did not fulfil expectations. Though announcements on removal of corruption, implementation of prohibition and provision of drinking water supply were welcome, it was disappointing to note that the address had not outlined measures to deal with the problem of the educated unemployed and to increase irrigation facilities and rural employment potential, he felt.

Mr. J. James, leader of the Legislature said that the address was "most disappointing" as the promises in the AIADMK's election manifesto had not been translated into schemes as announced.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

God demands nothing less than complete self-surrender as the price for the only real freedom that is worth having. And when a man thus loses himself he immediately finds himself in the service of all that lives.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY July 10, 1977

HINDI

The founder of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Mr. C. N. Annadurai, after becoming the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was reported to have told a foreign correspondent that his party need not have any economic programme to continue in power. It would be there till Hindi was sought to be made as the sole national language.

Prime Minister Nehru gave the assurance later that Hindi would not be thrust on any state and English also would continue till the non-Hindi states were ready to accept Hindi. That remained the official policy of the Union government under Smt. Indira Gandhi, though subtle efforts were made to eliminate English.

The controlling faction in the Janata Party is the Jan Sangh, pledged to make Hindi the only national language. Foreign Minister Vajpayee would be happy to spend about Rs. 20 crores, if the Finance Ministry would permit it, to make Hindi heard in the United Nations.

Rajaji, who started as a great proponent of Hindi later turned to be its worst enemy. He used to mention Hindi states as "black states" in his speeches, showing a map. He also made a distinction. He said he had no objection to Hindi being made the national language, which was already becoming the "bazaar language" but English should continue as the "official language." Any man, even a petty-minded politician of the Hindi state can see the difference and agree to accept English as the official language for ever.

Under this scheme, as Rajaji has pointed out, the advantages are many. Every state can carry on its administration in its own language and English will be the language of communication between the states and also of international relations.

A benefit of the British rule is that it has given us a modern language and all the officials of government, both at the central and state levels, have a working knowledge of English. Any wise policy must take advantage of this situation.

Now Bihar, under Janata, has given up English. Tamil Nadu will never take kindly to Hindi. Other Hindi states will be asked by Janata to follow the example of Bihar. Non-Hindi Janata states will waver and finally succumb to Hindi. In the end, Tamil Nadu may stand isolated.

Is the AIADMK government powerful enough to fight the centre on the Hindi issue? We have seen that neither the DMK nor the AIADMK is capable of carrying on a long drawn struggle as both of them lack leadership of the stature of Rajaji or Anna or E. V. R. Periyar.

The right thing for MGR to do now will be to mobilise the non-Hindi States instead of towing on to Janata.

The Jan Sangh will consider it a big achievement if during the next five years of the Janata rule it can make Hindi the national language. They are not very much interested in other economic policies because they know that no unanimity can be achieved among the Janata constituents.

Already north Indian people are writing competitive examinations in Hindi, their mother tongue and non-Hindi people are writing in a language other than their mother tongue. It is not difficult to understand the advantages and disadvantages.

One need not be surprised if Tamil Nadu gets an IAS officer, who has not taken any pledge not to speak in English like the Union Health Minister, but one who may not know English at all.

We hope the non-Janata political parties in non-Hindi states will see the writing on the wall and act unitedly to check the impending manace.

INDIA, MY INDIA...

Denied Drinking Water

Neo-Buddhist residents of Mhatodi village, nine km from Akola, were denied drinking water from an only well in the village, two government servants hailing from that place alleged in Bombay last week.

The men who requested anonymity, said that the police at Borgaon-Manju refused to register a complaint under the untouchability act. Instead they charged the complainants under section 107 of the criminal code, the men reported.

The two men said the incident occurred on April 20. When the Neo-Buddhists went to the well in a dry river, men belonging to the Bhande community assaulted them and even man-handled the women of the scheduled classes.

The victims left their vessels at the well and ran away. They trekked to Borgaon-Manju to report to the police.

The government servants alleged that the affected villagers waited in the hope that the government would do something about the drinking water situation but no remedy was forthcoming.

—*Times of India*

Hard Time Ahead

The dramatic changes in the political scenerio and the installation of new governments at the Centre and in the States have posed a problem to students.

Some of them find it difficult to keep track of the changes and remember the names of the new leaders. They have, therefore, taken to reading newspapers more avidly—not an unwelcome trend.

What bugs them is the fact that most of the present incumbents in gubernatorial and ministerial posts are "quite unknown to us so far," as one of them put it.

Those among them preparing for competitive examinations feel they have a hard time ahead.

—*Times of India*

Lone Eve

Mrs. Gurbachan Kumari of the Janata party will have the distinction of being the lone women member of the new 76-member Jammu and Kashmir Assembly.

She was elected from Bari Brahmana in Jammu division, while two other women fielded by the Janata party, Dr (Mrs) Jagat Mohini (Habbakadal) and Mrs. Prakash Rani (Basholi) and Miss Shanta Bharti (Ind.), Jammu East, were unsuccessful. Miss Bharati was a Congress member of the dissolved assembly.

The Congress and the National Conference did not sponsor any women candidates.

There were four women in the dissolved assembly.

Ticketless Travel

The Western Railway in a three-day check conducted from June 28 to 30 for ticketless travel on the Bombay suburban section collected a sum of Rs. 14,997 by way of dues. A total number of 1,506 persons were found travelling without tickets. Of them 144 who could not pay the fine were prosecuted, says a press note of the railways.

'Fake' Swamiar Held

'Bhagwan Suruligiriswarar' (60) was arrested by Tambaram police, recently for allegedly attempting to molest a 30-year-old women devotee of Royapettah.

Police sources said the 'Swamiar' had been staying at the house of the woman for some time. When her husband left for Bombay in December, the 'Swamiar' took the woman to another house in the city and told her she would be made the head of the *ashram* proposed to be set up somewhere in north India.

On the following night, he is said to have tried to molest her. Police arrested the 'Swamiar' on a complaint from her, next day.

Police enquiries showed that the 'Swamiar' was once a stunt actor and he was then known as Sampath of Old Washermanpet.

—*Indian Express*

The Humanism Of Nehru

By A. RANGANATHAN

IN one of his most famous statements, Sir Julian Huxley suggested that the philosophy of the UNESCO should be "a scientific world Humanism, global in extent and evolutionary in background". The philosophy of Humanism is global in its sweep since it surveys the entire humanistic heritage of mankind (this tradition which can be traced in the ideas of Confucius, the Buddha, Epicurus and Lucretius, has been transmitted to us through the sceptics, the Encyclopaedists and generations of gifted free thinkers like Paine, Shelley and Russell) and evolutionary since it is a naturalistic faith based on the belief that man "is to be the instrument of further evolutionary progress on this planet." This is compatible with the central thesis of A.I. Oparin's epoch-making, *The Origin of Life on the Earth* that life may exist at different points in the cosmos and not merely on earth – a naturalistic view of the universe leading to the belief that man can drive the maximum happiness out of life on this earth. Interestingly enough, this beiif in the primacy of the naturalistic imagination has been interpreted in terms of piety in George Santayana's *Reason in Religion*, visualised poetically in George Meredith's *Meditation under the stars* and expressed artistically in Nehru's *The Discovery of India*.

RELEVANT TODAY

Nehru's philosophy, whether we view it now as a confluence of the streams of Gandhian ethics, Indian sensibility and Western liberalism, as a transition of and in cultural values, as a dissenting view of the Gandhian theory of trusteeship, as a continuation of the tradition of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's scientific humanism, or as part of the process of the fusion of disparate materials into an artistic re-creation, matters less than the vision which inspires it. This vision pervades Nehru's writings with three recurring themes. They are major themes, and of relevance to us today. First, a humanistic reassessment of the goals of economics, to highlight the quality of life.

"When Adam delved and Eve span
who was then the gentleman?',

The many-levelled meaning of this mediaeval folk verse has been explored in several literary, artistic and sociological works over the centuries such as Shelley's *Masque of Anarchy*, Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*, Charles Dicken's *Oliver Twist*, Markham's *The Man with the Hoe*, Zola's *La Terrh*, Van Gogh's *The Night Cafe* and Veblen's *The Theory of the Leisure Class*. Today, this approach is gaining more and more ground in the new area of humanistic economics. Indeed, a small footnote to the history of intellectual freedom is the fact that the most original economic thinker of the twentieth century, Maynard Keynes, worked out a humanistic interpretation of the methodology of political economy.

PURSUIT OF MONEY NOT AN END

In one of his *Essays in Persuasion* entitled "Economic possibilities for our Grandchildren", Keynes wrote: "When the accumulation of wealth is no longer of high social importance, there will be real changes in the code of morals. We shall be able to rid ourselves of many of the pseudo-moral principles which have hagridden us for two hundred years, by which we have exalted some of the most distasteful of human qualities into the position of the highest virtues." Similarly Nehru who was influenced by Tawney, emphasized the ideal of "service to the community for the common good" as an antinote to the mere pursuit of money as an end in itself. He reiterated this point in *The Discovery of India*. "The real problems for me remain problems of individual and social life, of harmonious living, of a proper balancing of an individual's inner and outer life, of an adjustment of the relations between individual and groups, of a continuous becoming something better and higher, of social development, of the ceaseless adventure of man."

An undue obsession with profits impoverishes the quality of life and results in a distorted picture of the resources of the educational, scientific and cultural estate of a country. Likewise, a mechanical preoccupation with the one-dimensional GNP ignores the aesthetic implications of freedom and contributes to an inaccurate assessment of a country's rate of growth, which is actually derived from a delicate multi-dimensional balance of material good and non material needs. Here it is interesting to remember that Nordhaus and Tobin waltzed through the egregious follies of the GNP before arriving at the perspectival vistas of the MEASURE OF ECONOMIC welfare (MEW). It is equally interesting to compare Keynes's philosophy of humanistic economics with Nehru's pragmatic socialism. Both anticipated the concept of the "multidimensionality of human values", which has been developed by such contemporary economists as J.K. Galbraith, Gunnar Myrdal, Robert Heilbroner, Walt Whitman Rostow, Walter A. Weisskopg and Kenneth Boulding. Both wished to free society from an excessive concern with the money-motive, And this is the theme that is strikingly illustrated in works like Galbraith's *The New Industrial State*, *Economics and the Public purpose* and *The Age of Uncertainty*.

The theme of technology is recurrent in most of Nehru's speeches and writings. We are living at a time when the "know besters" of today are challenging the concept of individual freedom. And it was characteristic of Nehru that he visualized the possibility of considering human needs in relation to man's total being. For he argued in his Azad Memorial Lectures that "it is not possible to solve the problems of the nuclear age with the conventional approaches of yesterday. Neither in politics nor in economics can those conventional ideas yield satisfactory results." Again he was quick to point out that the concept of technological advance cannot be regarded as an end-product of the systems view of planning. Moreover, he did not dismiss it as an exogenous variable. Above all, he perceived it as a recognizable hue of the wider spectrum of the human condition.

It is reinforced by Nehru's final theme, his rejection of a belief in institutionalized orthodoxies. However, Nehru did not allow his naturalistic attitude to influence his aesthetic judgment. To cite an example, Nehru could effortlessly undergo what Colleridge termed "A willing suspension of disbelief" in directing his attitude towards the aesthetic foundations of Buddhism. And more importantly, the charm of Nehru's *The Discovery of India* resides in the fact that he avoided the mustiness of the orthodox commentaries and let light and air into the discussion of Indian philosophy. For instance, the very tentative natur of Nehru's comment on the chain of speculative reason in ancient India, lent itself to artistic expression: "At whose behest doth mind light on its perch? At whose command doth life, the first, proceed? At whose behest do men send forth their speech? What god, indeed, directed eye and ear? And again; Why cannot the wind remain still? Why has the human mind no rest? Why and in search of what, does the water run and cannot stop its flow even for a moment?......... There is no humility about this quest, the humility before an all-powerful deity, so often associated with religion. It is the triumph of mind over the environment............... In the morning prayer the sun is addressed thus: 'O sun of refulgent glory, I am the same person as makes thee what thou art!' What superb confidence!

Seen in historical perspective, the concept of intellectual freedom is derived from the concept of scientific freedom. Harold Laski, in his *Liberty in the Mordern State* remarked that "those who have fought for the right to think freely in

(Contd. on page 5)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

ABSENT MINDED

The man, who is noted for his absent-mindedness, awoke one Saturday morning with the shocked realization that he'd had a dinner date at a lady's house the preceding Wednesday night. He dashed to the telephone, called her and gurgled breathlessly: "My dear, I want to apologize. About Wednesday night—you *must* forgive me. I don't know how it could have happened. Now please say you'll give me another chance."

There was a stony silence on the other end, broken finally by her cold voice: "I don't know what you're apologizing about You were *here* Wednesday. night."

THE DIFFERENCE

"How does your daughter like America?" a woman refugee was asked by a friend.

"Vunnerful!" the woman replied enthusiastically. "She married an American boy—he helps her with the house, he washes the dishes, he stays wit' the baby when she wants t'go out —everything for her he does!"

"And how's your son doing?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, the poor boy; is terrible!" she moaned. "He married an American girl—he has to help her wit' the house, an' wash the dishes, an' stay wit' the baby when she wants to go out—everything for her he has to do."

DEDICATION

An author dedicated a new book to his wife, without whose absence, he said, it could never have been written.

x x x

EMPTY!

"I keep an excellent table," said a lady, disputing with one of her boarders "That may be true, ma'am," says he, "but you put very little on it."

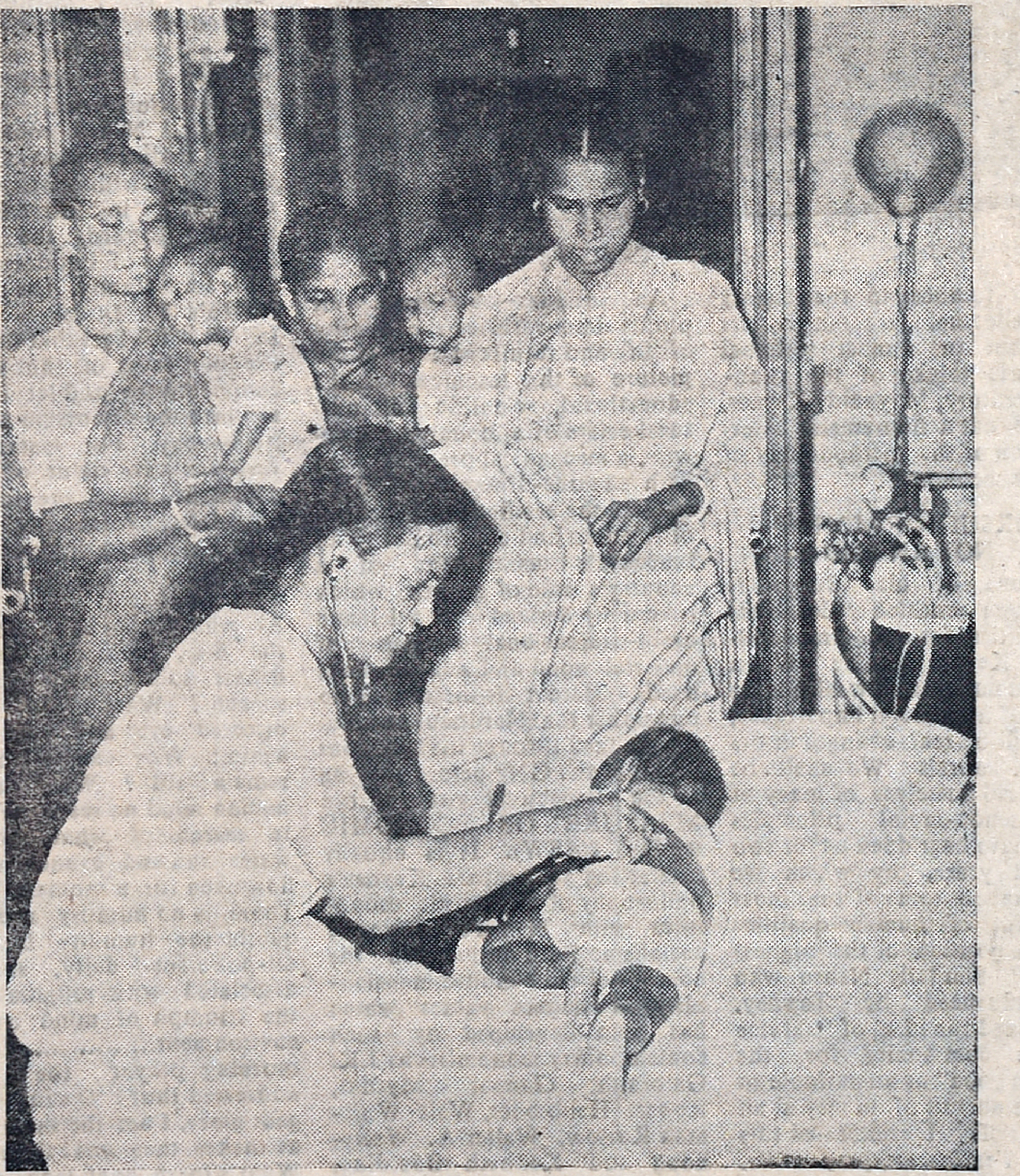
x x x

NICE IDEA!

The judge said: "If this trial is interrupted by anybody, he will be thrown right out of the courtroom."

Hollered the prisoner, "Houray for the judge."

CHILD WELFARE



TODAY'S children are tomorrow's citizens of the Nation. It is but essential that any nation should have hale and healthy citizens. Hence to have healthy citizens it becomes imperative to have healthy growth of the children.

To maintain and improve the health conditions of children in rural areas there are about 280 Family Welfare units functioning throughout India.

Vaccination of children against diseases like Smallpox, Cholera, polio etc., periodic health check ups, providing nutritious food, providing primary education are some of the services included in this scheme.

From far-off tribal dwellings to sub-urban slums there are over 29,000 primary health centres serving over 38 lakh persons.

Picture shows a lady doctor checking the condition of a child in a primary health center.

From page 3

The Humanism

theology or the natural sciences are not certain less the ancestors of political freedom" and went on to add that without "Bruno and Galileo there would have been neither Rousseau nor Voltaire." It is also interesting that Arthur Koestler has argued in *The Sleepwalkers* that the dilemma of our time is rooted in the split between religion and science. However, in the final analysis it is a conflict between Humanism and superstition in its religious and ideological forms.

Today the totalitarian State has taken the place of the mediaeval College of Cardinals which persecuted Galileo. Indeed, Dr. Herman J. Miller, N.L., expressed his considered view that "in the light of modern scientific knowledge Lysenkoism must be termed a superstition, as much a superstition as belief that the earth is flat." Again the special theory of relativity and the quantum theory were not immediately accepted owing to streak of conservatism even in the scientific community of the liberal West.

SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM

According to Nehru, the philosophy of scientific humanism constituted an answer to many of the world's needs — educational, economic, scientific, cultural and political. As a philosophy it is intellectually stimulating, since it does not belive in the finality of a dogma; it is spiritually satisfying since it rejects the supernatural beliefs and acts as a bridge between nations. It is the philosophical equivalent to the idea of "One World", viewed as a scientific process of continuous evolution in this rapidly expanding universe of explorers and astronauts. It also enables us to realize that the future of man lis in himself, and not in the stars, which in any case produce the heavy elements that we are made of!

To explain the philosophy of scientific humanism on which Nehru's very personal identification with man revolved, it is necessary to return again to his awareness of the scientific temper. And he explained this awareness in *The Discovery of India*: "The scientific approach and temper are, or should be, a way of life, a process of thinking, a method of acting and association with our fellowmen ....This scientific temper points out the way alone which man should travel. It is the temper of a freeman." It is this awareness that under scored Nehru's deep love for humanity—a quality which may be traced throughout all phases of his life and endeavour.

—(*Courtesy; AIR., Madras*)

SHORT STORY

SADKO

BY VLADIMIR LIDIN

The sky over the aerodrome had already paled and grown light. Dawn was breaking. The line of red runway lights receded far into the field, but they shone translucently, vanquished by the advancing morning.

An elderly woman with a stern weary face which still retained its Slavonian beauty — a beauty that, changing, lingers on to old age—walked out into the tarmac of the terminal. It was chilly. All week it had rained, and the night had been cold. But the morning promised to be sunny. The clouds above the horizon smouldered along the edges, and now engines were roaring on all sides, as though greeting the coming sunrise.

Almost facing the terminal-spread an enormous plane with a red band down its length, the inscription, "Air India", and glowing red lights on the tips of its wings. Its belly was open, and small swarthy men were loading it with baskets and crates. The woman stood gazing at the plane, deep in reverie. She was carrying a checkered bag from which a flat string-bound package stuck out. The greenish sky turned white, and a line of passengers dribbled towards the Tashkent-bound plane whose flight had just been announced.

The announcements of flights were made more frequently now — to Alma-ata, Karaganda, and Novosibirsk...... Two comely girls in trench-camps—air hostesses—chattered about Moscow affairs as they made their way to their planes.

"Pardon me", the woman said, addressing a broad-shouldered stocky man in a cap with a gold-winged ensign, "but are you a pilot ?"

"I am".

He stopped. His face was a sittle ruddy, no doubt because he plent most of his time above the clouds, close to the sun.

"Could you help me, please ? I am a doctor and my name is Senilova. I'm returning to Khabarovsk where I work. I don't know when I'll be in Moscow again. So I've decided to take advantage of the fact that I'm at the airport."

The airman was in a hurry.

"What is it you would like me to do ?" he inquired impatiently.

"I wanted to give one of the Indian pilots this small painting. It's by my father. He was a painter. Perhaps a place can be found for it in one of the museums of India".

"I'm afraid that would not be quite proper", the pilot said didactically.

"I realise that. But I assure you that none but the deepest feelings have motivated my actions, and you may therefore trust me. I'll never have another chance like this".

After a moment's thought the pilot said :

"All right". His voice was suddenly gay. "There's a good fellow here, an Indian pilot. He speaks rather decent Russian, by the way : Wait here a moment".

The pilot went out to the airfield. The runway lights were extinguished, as were the red bulbs on the tips of the Indian plane's wings. Airliners were taking off on *all* sides at set intervals. The pa*llor* of the sky was turned into a pale hot peach colour.

Soon the pilot brought a small man in blue uniform with faded stripes to the woman. The Indian's face was of an ivory hue, and he had the dark-bluish straight shiny hair and the deep agate eyes with darg whites in which you could read the soul of the people.

"I'm so sorry to trouble you this way", said the woman, speaking more to the Russian pilot, "but the point is that my father was an artist. Fifty years ago he was in India. He told me about his visit when I was a little girl. He loved India, and his best works in our museums are devoted to India"..

"That is gratifying", said the Indian amiably. "Very gratifying".

His teeth were white and lighted up his almost olive complexion.

"My mother, who was very

(Contd. on page 7)

CLEVER HANDS

ONCE a Needle, Pencil, Pen and Ball had an argument. Which of them was best ?

"I'm the best of all !" said Needle. "See how sharp I am !"

"No I am the best !" said Pencil. "I am made of wood and I've got 'Pioneer' written on me in gold".

"No, I'm the best !" said Pen. "I'm made of lovely plastic and my nib shines like real silver."

Ball said nothing, but everybody realized that he thought he was best. And so they argued and shouted for a long time, without deciding anything.

Then along came Clever Hands.

"Hello, sweet Needle !" said Clever Hands, took the Needle, put a bright thread through his eye and embroidered a cock on piece of cloth

"Look at what I did !" Needle said with pride. "Didn't I tell you ?"

Pencil, Pen and Ball felt very sad for the cock was really beautiful.

"Hello, my dear Pencil" said Clever Hands, took Pencil and a piece of paper and drew a picture.

"Look at me !" said Pencil boastfully. "I'm an artist".

Pen and Ball were speechless with envy, only Needle shook his thread and whispered :

"An artist, yes, but it's much harder to embroider."

Clever Hands picked up Pen, dipped him into an ink pot and wrote in pretty letters! "Dear Mama, I've done my home-work and gone out to play in the garden".

Pen was overjoyed.

"You see, I'm best of all ! Who else can write so prettily as me ?"

They all agreed that Pen wrote very well and that the note was no wrose than the cockerel in the picture.

Only Ball was offended. He said nothing, but they all knew that Ball no longer thought himself the best.

And they all pitied him.

But suddenly Clever Hands picked up Ball and took him out into the garden and Ball bounced high and merrily.

"That's how I jump ! Look everybody ! Look at how I can bounce !" Ball shouted with joy.

Then Mama came home.

She admired the embroidery and the picture, read the note and looked out of the window into the garden where Clever Hands played with Ball.

Mama smiled and said :

"Clever Hands !"

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE WISE CAT

ONCE upon a time there was a rich merchant who decided to go to foreign lands to trade. He bought a lot of tings. Then he said good-bye to his wife and set out. He went from one country to another until he came to a big city, and went to an inn. In this city it was a rule that every merchant from afar must make a present to the Shah. Then the Shah would invite him to the palace to play backgammon.

So the merchant took a lot of silks and satins and went to the palace. The Shah told the merchant that he had a cat who could hold seven lamps on its tail from night till morning. Then the Shah told the merchant that they would play backgammon, and that if the cat held the seven lamps on his tail till morning, the Shah would take the merchant's goods and money and put him in a dungeon. But if the cat dropped even one lamp, the merchant could take all the Shah's possession and put in a dungeon. The merchant had to play.

The Shah called the cat. The cat sat down in front of them and curled its tail. The Shah ordered seven lamps to be put on its tail and then they began to play backgammon. They played for three days and three nights and the cat never moved i s tail. At last the merchant was exhausted, stood up and acknowleged his defeat. The cruel Shah ordered that the merchant be tied up and thrown into a dungeon, and he took all the merchant's goods and money.

When the merchant's servant saw what had happened to his master, he went home and told the merchant's wife. She asked everyone to catch as many mice as possible and locked them up in a chest. Then she dressed as a merchant, took servants with her and followed a caravan. When she came to the Shah's city, she put some precious things on a tray and went to the Shah. Meanwhile, she gave her servants the chestand told them to keep letting mice out into the room when she was playing backgammon with the Shah.

The Shah accorded the merchant's wife a red-carpet welcome and invited her to play backgammon with him on the same terms. She agreed. The Shah called the cat. The cat came, curled its tail round and sat down in front of the Shah. When the seven lamps were on the cat's tail the Shah and the merchant's wife sat down to play backgammon. After a while the servants let out a few mice.

When the cat saw the mice it wanted to go after them but the Shah looked at the cat so fiercely that it stayed. A little later the servants again let out some mice. This time the cat could not resist. It jumped up and went after them and caught them one by one.

So the merchant's wife signalled to her servants who came in the room, tied up the Shah, put him in the dungeon and freed the merchant.

That was how the merchant's wife saved her husband and delivered the people from the cruel Shah.

For The Week 10th July To 16th July 1977

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani Krittika 1/4

YOU are entering one of the best periods. Financial position will improve. You will be able to find a new source of income. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your position. You can expect cooperation from your family members. But you may have to take up additional domestic responsibilities. Health will be well maintained but you should guard against minor ailments. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days : 14th & 15th.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini Mrigashirsha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You will be able to solve some of the long standing problems. Financial position will improve. Family members will be cooperative. There is not much change in the official sphere. But you should avoid friction with superiors. Property matters require attention. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 15th & 16th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra Punarvasu 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Business will improve by the end of this week. But you should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Also avoid friction with partners. Favourable trend will continue for some more time and you should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your position. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid misunderstanding with elders. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

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KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya Ashlesha

YOU are still under evil planetary influence. You should wait for some more time to get complete relief. Major changes are indicated in office. You should avoid any sort of friction with superiors. Change of place is indicated for some. Health requires attention. You will be able to solve some of the problems by the middle of this month. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Avoid long journeys unless necessary. Favourable days : 12th & 13th.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni Uttara Palguni 1/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Business will improve. Financial position will be satisfactory but avoid speculative investments for some more time. Family members will be cooperative. Promotional possibilities are bright. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Long distance journeys should be avoided. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. Health requires attention. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days : 14th & 15th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha Chitra 1/2

FAVOURABLE period. You should be able to solve some of the problems. Promotional possibilities are bright. You may be given a more attractive position in the near future. With some tact and diplomacy, you will be able to improve your position to a considerable extent. Financial position will be satisfactory. But domestic expenditure shows an upward trend. Matters relating to children require attention. Property matrers should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 15th & 16th.

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi Visakha 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You will be able to implement your plans in the near future. Business will improve. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. Property matters require attention. Family members will be cooperative. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications later. Change of place is indicated for some. You may also have to undertake a journey shortly. Health requires attention. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period. You should be able to finalise some of the long standing matters. Business will improve. You may be able to expand and diversify your business activities. Partnership arrangements could be finalised favourably. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Avoid friction with associates. Also avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Financial position will improve from the middle of this week. Favourable days : 12th & 13th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should be prepared for important changes in your office. You should avoid friction with superiors. You have to wait for some more time to get complete relief from the pressure of work. You can not expect your associates to be of any help in solving your problems. You should try to overcome the difficulty with patience and tact. Family responsibilities will increase. But your family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children require attention. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4 Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. You should continue your efforts but you cannot expect quick results. It will take some more time to consolidate your position. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Change of place is indicated for some. But you should try to avoid long distance travel. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag Purva Badrapada 3/4

FAVOURABLE period continues. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your position. Major changes are indicated both in domestic and official sphere. You will get recognition for the efforts you were making for the last six months and you will be offered a more attractive position. But in domestic sphere you should be patient and avoid friction with family members. Financial position will improve. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Favourable days : 12th & 23th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4 Uttara Badrapada Revati

MIXED results are indicated. You will be able to complete long pending work this week. Try to re-organsie your business set up to achieve best results. You will be able to impress your superiors and promotional possibilities are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications later. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Health requires attention. Favourable days : 14th & 15th.

Health:

When The Blood Pressure Is Too Low

By PROF. N. POLEYEV

"HIGH blood pressure" and "hypertonic disease" are familiar terms to everyone. A much less well-known but no less dangerous illness is tied to low blood pressure in the arteries. The lower limit for a normal upper pressure in middle-aged people is 100-105 mm in a mercury column, while for a normal lower pressure it is 60-65 mm. When the tonometer indicates lower figures, doctors refer to the condition as hypotonia (low blood pressure). What is special about this disease?.

Let us begin by saying that there is a so-called physiological hypotonia which is often observed in sportsmen (especially weightlifters), in ballet dancers and in people engaged in hard physical labour. In their case the low pressure might last for years and they will feel none the worse for it. Sometimes a fall in blood pressure can occur suddenly in outwardly healthy people as a result of severe vascular insufficiency or loss of blood. These are all cases of so-called symptomatic hypotonia.

CAUSES

Much more frequently, one encounters a state of low blood pressure which has developed gradually and imperceptibly. This is the kind we shall be discussing, since it is the one which arouses special concern on the part of doctors and causes great suffering to the patient. In some cases the disease may be caused by a reduction in the tone of the blood vessels resulting from a disorder of the nervous system or the endocrine glands, or by malfunctioning of the heart. In other cases, it is caused by chronic diseases (such as tuberculosis, anemia and stomach or duodenal ulcers) or by prolonged malnutrition. It sometimes even happens that no other disease can be detected, and yet the state of hypotonia grows worse. In this case the illness is usually caused by nervous and mental traumas, stresses or by certain infections. Low blood pressure has been observed to occur with considerable frequency among workers in contact with some benzol compounds and ethylised benzine, and among those working in very hot conditions. Hypotonia has also been linked to such harmful factors as excessive vibration and certain types of radiation.

Persons suffering from low blood pressure usually complain of general indisposition, of dizzy spells, headaches, darkened vision, and sometimes, of fainting fits upon rising to their feet quickly, irritability or of pain in their muscles and joints.

SELF-TREATMENT DISASTROUS

Low blood pressure requires thorough treatment in a hospital. But frequently a combined course of out-patient treatment and preventive measures against the disease remove the patient's painful sensation. 'To cure not the disease, but the patient" is the basic principle in therapy. Therefore the treatment necessarily takes into account the patient's individual features. Usually medicines are used which improve and maintain the tone of the blood vessels and the nervous system: tincture of Chinese magnolia vine, of ginseng, of bitter root or of wolfberry. The doctor alone prescrib s the doses to be taken (and their frequency): self-treatment can lead to disaster. Morning sponge-downs with cool water, showers and massages help to restore a normal blood pressure. Afterwards a cup of strong tea or coffee may be recommended. Therapeutic exercises and sports are indispensable for improving the functions of the nervous and endocrine systems, which, regulate the tone of the cardiovascular system. One should combine general body-building and breathing exercises with execises that tax the body to its utmost.

As you can see, much in the prophylaxis and treatment of low blood pressure depends on the patient as well as the doctor. Remember that a correctly balanced work and rest routine, nutritious food (but not overeating!) and compulsory daily physical exercises combined with medically supervised physiotherapy and medication are the basis for maintaining normal blood pressure.

—:0:—

PRESS FREEDOM

A Hollywood tailor shop sports this sign in the window. "We believe in freedom of the press: for every three suits we dry clean we give you one free press."

x x x

PORTER'S 'PUN!

Old Lady (on platform): "Which platform for the Bombay tram ?'

Porter: "Turn to the left and you'll be right."

"Don't be impertiment, my man."

"All right, then; turn to your right and you'll be left!"

From page 5

SADKO

old, died not long ago. This painting by my father had hung over her bed. It reminded her of the best years of her life with him. Before dying, mo her begged me to sent it to one of the museums of India, in token of his memory".

"Chand," said the Indian, introducing himself. "My name is Raghu Chand".

The woman untied the package and removed the wrappings. It was a sketch in oil of a port, yellow-brown water, people in white. and, in the fore, an old Indian with a cleft grey beard and eyes turned towards the rising sun, as though the sun were rising over the future of his country.

"Calcutta. Hoogli waterfront", said the Indian. He studied the painting pensively. "I shall give this painting to one of the museums of calcutta. I was born in Ranchi not far from Calcutta".

"I have one more request to make—a somewhat unusual one: here is a letter from my father to my mother. It was sent to her with the painting from Delhi. In it father wrote that he believed in India's great destiny......Let the letter be a kind of passport for the painting."

The woman glanced a little doubtfully at the Russian pilot; perhaps her request might seem a bit too unusual? But the pilot's face was respectful and serious.

The Indian produced a wallet from inner pocket to put away the letter, and reflected for a moment. Then he took out of the wallet a small photograph and handed it to the woman.

"This is a picture of my mother. I would like you to have it. I shall tell her that she has a daughter in Russia. How many people in your country know Hindi, and somebody will translate what she writes to you, Please give me your name and address."

He pressed the palms of his slender hands together at his breast, and bowed.

"If you ever come to Calcutta, you will find this painting in one of the best places in the musium. It is not only the story of your parents' love. It also pertains to the destiny of our peoples. Isn't that true?"

He looked at the pilot, and the pilot nodded.

The Air India plane was preparing to take off in the evening, whereas the woman's plane was leaving at dawn, and when the woman went to the boarding ramp, she saw the mighty bird at close quarters and imagined the thunder of its engines, and the eternal snows of Hindu Kush, and the clouds over the mountain ridges, and the Himalaya beyond which lay the plain of India. She recalled just then a box in the Bolshoi Theatre high up, almost beneath the very chandeliers, and her mother, young, with a smoothly brushed shiny head, a black velvet ribbon round her thin neck, and small mother-of-pearl opera glasses in her hand, and her father next to her, in a brown velvet braidtimmed jacket, and the song of the Indian guest about the midday sea of the land of wonders—India—and herself, happy and excited because she was also on the threshold of the land of wonders......

The memories were so strong, that the woman slowed as she passed by the Indian plane, as though the aroma of the spaces were still borne by its wings.

"You have made me the gift of a fine morning, Vera Fyodorovana said the Russian pilot, catching up with her. "Tomorrow I shall fly my plane in a particularly fine mood. I hope you make frequent gifts of joy to people. Today you were very successful at it."

He proferred her his brood hand, which could hold three of her little ones, and pressed her fingers ever so carefully evidently distrusting his ability to handle such fragile objects.

Ten minutes later the woman climbed the gang-plank to the plane flying to Khabarovsk. She was carrying only the checkered bag and a suitcase. Her face retained an expression of deep satisfaction, as if she had performed a mission very important to her. The sun was rising and, as the plane took off, its rosy warmth immediately filled it.

The Russian pilot's day was scheduled from early morning, but on his way from the airport, he suddenly shrugged off all affairs, dropped into a grocery store, bought as much as he could carry, and took it all to his mother in Pushkino.

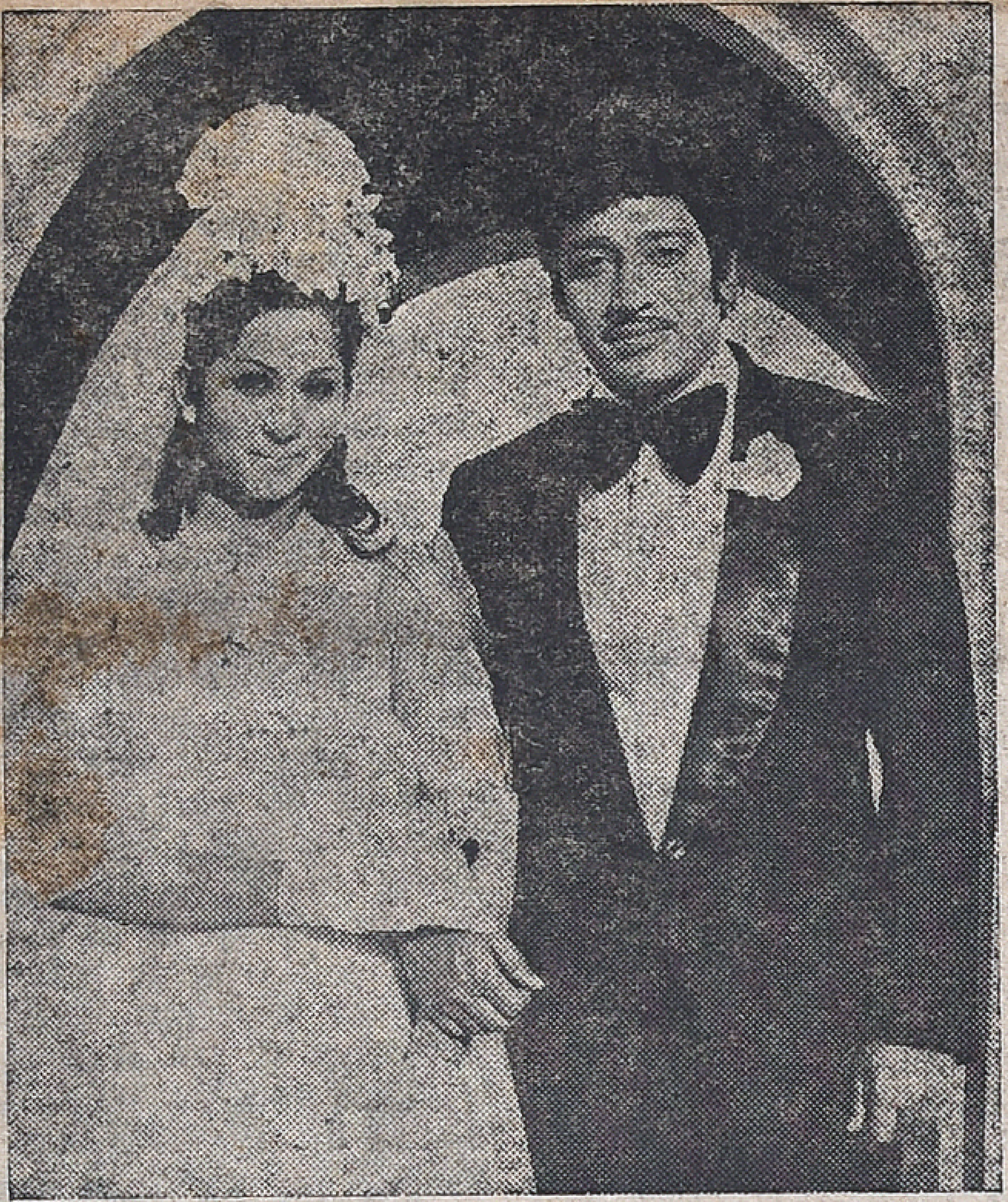
From page 1

be increasingly vocationalised based on detailed surveys of technical and industrial opportunities in each district.

On prohibition, the Governor said: "We are committed to the policy of prohibition; it has great benefits for the people."

The Governor announced that the the State Planning Commission would be revived as soon as possible.

The Governor said that the government proposes to extend the scheme of fair price shops—atleast one for each of the 16000 revenue villages—as part of its endeavour to build up a network of retail points in the public sector, to ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices.



Marriages galore ! A spate of news of marriages of film personalities filled up the pages of newspapers for some time now. It was Sujatha first, then Pramela...then Manjula ......And now ...No. It is a sequence in Vijayabaskar Film's KATRINILE VARUM GEETHAM, Kavita and Muthuraman appearing as newly married couple.

Artistes' 'Own' Theatre Nearing Completion

Mr Sivaji Ganesan told pressmen last week that the new multipurpose building complex of the South Indian Artistes Association, of which he is the President, will be ready by January 1978 and that a month-long drama festival of all Indian languages with artistes from different parts of the country participating will be conducted then. He also said that it will be an annual feature.

This is the Silver Jubilee year for the South Indian Artistes Association, which was started in 1952.

Major Sundararajan, Secretary of the Association, explained the salient features of the building complex which will house a drama theatre, a preview theatre, a dining hall, and also floor space for offices and recreation hall in the first and second floors. The threatre has a fairly big stage and has a seating capacity for 1200 persons. Two hundred persons can witness shows at the preview theatre in air-conditioned comfort. This complex, situated on a 19 ground plot on Habibullah Road, T.Nagar, Madras, has a lot of parking space. The building can be used for celebrating marriages too.

Mr Sundararajan said that the building is constructed by the South Indian Artistes Association Public Charities Trust, a Trust created in 1973 with a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs collected by the members through benefit performances. Mr M.M.A. Chinnappa Devar is the Chairman of the Trust and he is assisted by a nine-member committee, nominated for life.

Sivaji Ganesan and Sundararajan said that but for the generous help of the State Bank of India, who have granted a loan of rupees ten lakhs repayable in ten years with interest at 12½ % p.a. at present, it would not have been possible for them to have launched this building venture. Prior to the sanctioning of the loan by State Bank of India the managing trustees tried in vain with many other nationalised banks and non nationalised banks to raise the money, they said.

Mr Gundu Rao the architect of the complex explained the various features of the building from the architectural point of view.

No Action, This

A film journalist was returning home from a late-night party at Bandra recently when his taxi stopped at a traffic signal.

Suddedly, a thin and lean man darted forward, stretching out his rickety and grimy hand. "I want only fifty paise, *sab*," he meekly said.

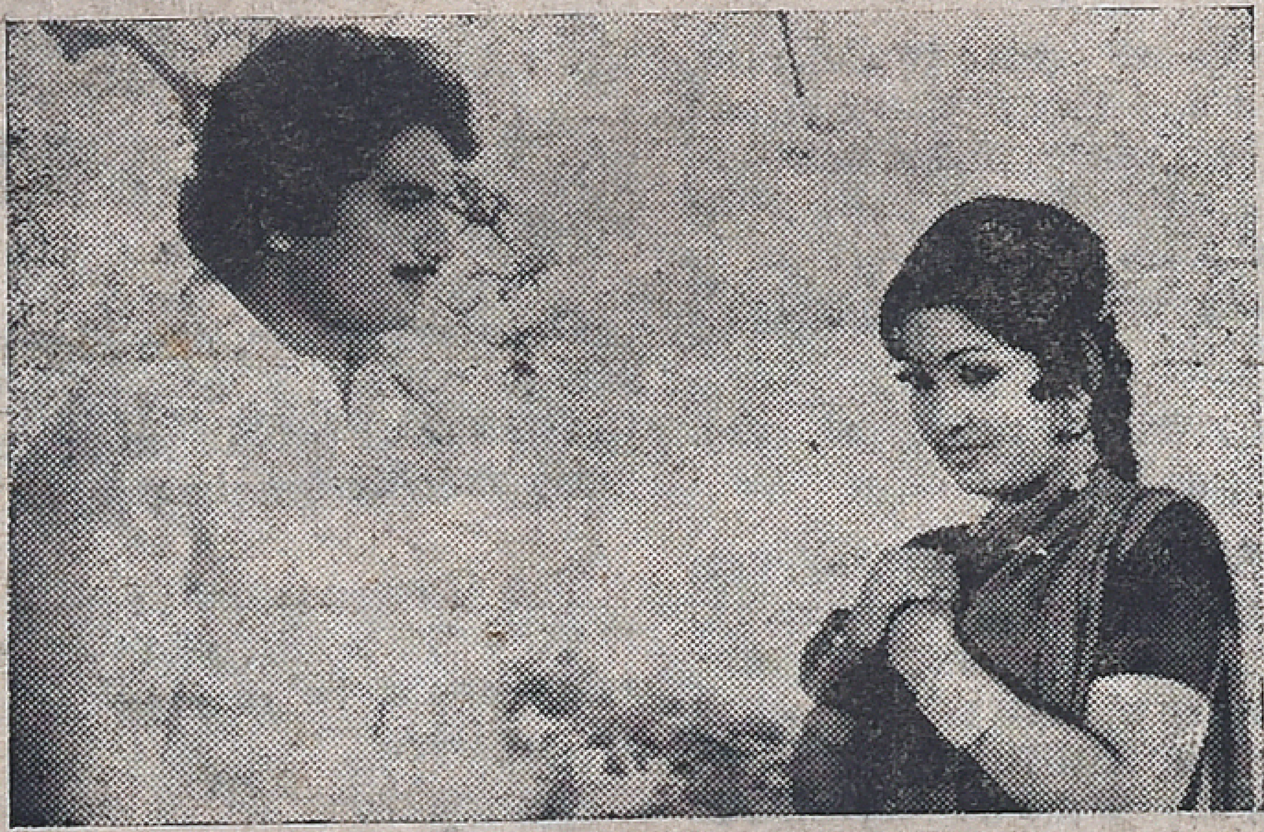
"Go away," the journalist shouted, waving his hand. But the man would not leave. He continued to pester him.

When the journalist took a close look at him he could not believe his eyes. The man was none other than the veteran character actor of yester-year, Parshuram.

The film-scribe hastily pulled out a note from his pocket and handed it over to Parshuram. "I am sorry, I did not recognise you," he said appologetically before the taxi pulled away.

Parshuram had starred in no fewer than 250 films, both Hindi and Marathi. He had played the role of a beggar in many films but his outstanding performance was perhaps in the Marathi film *Kunku* (*Duniya na mane* in Hindi.)

—*The Times of India*



It needs a lot of courage to elope. Here Sumitra seems to be expressing her fears about the consequences and future life to Jayachandran, who is persuading her to go with him. A scene from the film RAGHUPATHI RAGHAVA RAJARAM produced by Sri Umachitra.

FINE SEASON IN COURTALLAM

The Saral season at Courtallam is fine this year. A large number of tourists from all parts of the country are flocking at the falls. The flow in all the falls is good. The weather is fine and enjoyable. The annual Saral festival will be celebrated from July 24 during which musical concerts, dramas and other cultural programmes will be held. The local township committee is conducting an exhibitioon.

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